

AMERICAN ECONOMIC AID TO ALLIES HELPS WIN WAR AND WILL CONTINUE

OF EQUAL importance with the military aid which the United States is now beginning to give the allies is the economic assistance which our country has afforded in most critical times. Food and money are indispensable in carrying on the war. At the time just preceding the entry of the United States into the world conflict, Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, stated privately that he was unable to foresee where Britain was to continue raising the immense sums necessary to finance the British effort and at the same time keep up the financing of weaker allies. Up to that time, Great Britain had been, to a large extent, banker for all the other allies, notably Belgium, Italy, Serbia and Montenegro, and to a less extent for France.

The United States has taken over the role of banker. Out of our immense financial resources, our country has loaned the allies more than \$6,000,000,000 up to the present. Six thousand million dollars, a veritable mountain of money, has given the allies the financial resources necessary to replenish their own dwindling reserves of money and keep "carrying on." Their financial systems at home remain stable. It is not with them, as with Germany and Austria-Hungary, in which countries the financial structure has been seriously undermined by the confiscation of gold for government use in making payments in neutral countries and by the substitution of paper therefor.

A suggestion has been made that at the end of the war the United States sponge off the debts the allies loaned to the allies, freeing them of the obligation of repayment as a fitting recompense for the protection which they have given the United States from the German military menace. Such service cannot be measured in money, but nevertheless the suggestion is a very pleasing one, notwithstanding the obvious practical difficulties in carrying it out.

As important as the financial aid to the allies has been the aid with food. While the submarine menace was at its worst, while Germany was plotting the conquest of humbling the United Kingdom and France through starvation, food shipments from the United States defeated the enemy project. The task for a time seemed impossible. Last winter when food administrator Herbert C. Hoover called the British controller, the late viscount Rhonda, that America had shipped the last of the wheat reserves and that any further shipments must come out of the voluntary sacrifices of the American people, viscount Rhonda closed his desk and exclaimed to his subordinates: "The war is over. We are beaten." He did not realize what the voluntary sacrifices of the American people could accomplish. Since then enough wheat has been shipped to England to keep the people in bread—mostly potato bread, not bread of the quality we eat, but bread nevertheless.

In the fiscal year which ended June 30, the United States shipped to the allies \$400,000,000 worth of food. The shipments of meat alone totaled 3,011,000,000 pounds. So much has been shipped to England that a recent announcement in the London Times stated that bacon had been taken off the meat card; that is, that it could be purchased without the detaching of a coupon from the meat card. Enough beef has been shipped so that the restrictions on use of beef have been materially lightened. The supply has become sufficient, although the quality, apparently, has not always been up to the standard. This is due to the fact that beef has been frozen prior to shipment and some ships used to transport food supplies have not been equipped with proper refrigerating facilities to keep the meat in the best condition. Nevertheless, little of it has been actually lost through becoming inedible. France also is receiving great shipments of food from the United States, especially of meat products. But France has not been so dependent upon us as Great Britain, which has leaned heavily upon the United States and probably will continue to do so while the war lasts or until the rate of ship construction so far exceeds the rate of submarine sinkings that ships will be available to transport supplies from Britain's far off colonies such as Australia and New Zealand, where wheat is piled high in elevators.

Not only the civilian populations of the allied countries are being fed by the United States. The American people

by their self denial and by increasing their production of livestock and food crops, are directly feeding the British and French troops, the Italian armies and the Belgians and Greeks who, with our own incomparable army, are fighting German militarism back toward its grave. This is a direct and highly important contribution toward winning the war, for soldiers must eat to fight.

Although Holland took over the task of furnishing relief to the civilian populations in the occupied districts of Belgium and France when the United States went to war with Germany, Holland has done comparatively little except to supply the distributing organization, for the reason that Holland is forced, under German compulsion, to furnish a large amount of food to Germany and thus has little to send to Belgium. But the United States is sending over in Belgian relief ships cargo after cargo of supplies for the Belgians and the Dutch administrators are attending to its distribution.

That the United States has been able to reinforce the allies with food, money and war supplies of a varied nature affords the liveliest satisfaction. There is additional satisfaction in the reflection that our crops are better than for years past; some of them are the greatest ever harvested; our factories are producing war supplies in quantities more vast than ever was dreamed of in the United States; our financial resources have scarcely been drawn upon as yet. The economic shoulders of Uncle Sam are broad and equal to any burden that may be placed upon them.

Knighting American Generals

FOR the first time in the history of the United States, American generals have been knighted and decorated by a king of England. At one time it would have been considered unthinkable. Gen. Pershing, Blunt and March have been honored by the British sovereign with the right to prefix their names with British titles. However, they cannot do so until the congress of the United States passes a pending measure to permit officers and enlisted men in the service of the United States military and naval forces to accept honors from a foreign government. This fact should be kept in mind that all decorations and other distinctions received by American military men from foreign governments were only accepted subject to the enactment of a law permitting the acceptance of such decorations.

That Gen. Pershing, March and Blunt will be allowed to accept the distinction conferred upon them may be taken for granted. Not to do so would deprive them of honors to which they are entitled and would perhaps offend the government which is trying to show its appreciation of their services in behalf of the world. They may never use their titles, Americans being somewhat averse to the nomenclature of nobility and the knighthoods being merely honorary anyhow, but the honors tendered should be allowed to be accepted.

Just remember that Deutschland has been saying the Americans wouldn't fight.

The allies are pursuing a policy of give and take—giving steel and lead and taking ground and prisoners.

Since the collapse of the Austrian offensive, the Danube is still blue and so are the people along its banks.

It's a lot easier to give up the summer vacation when passenger rates have been boosted so enormously.

Don't the Yanks act like "undisciplined troops"? They're wild and rambunctious in an advance and so undisciplined that they can't stomach a withdrawal.

"The American flag has been forced to retire. This is undesirable. We are going to counter attack." These words by an American general, communicating with French headquarters on the Marne will live in history.

Little Interviews

New Texas Infantry Company Here Starts Off With A Rush Railroader Says Only A Few Failed To Get More Salary

IN a week the Texas infantry will be one of the most popular organizations in the state," said Robert C. Long. "The first day that recruiting operations began, half a dozen of the finest young fellows in town telephoned me to sign them up. It isn't a matter of enlisting 110 men, it's picking them out, and getting the most accomplished soldiers in the state to hold drills, and if we can get the support of the business men of the city, we ought to have the entire organization to war strength by the end of August at latest. I am vastly encouraged at the reaction the company has met with the young men of the city."

"I believe there was some misapprehension as to the statement of the man who said large numbers of railway employees got no raise under

Editorial Comment By Arthur Brisbane

A TRAVELER in a tropical land found a big snake, dead. In its mouth was a goat partly swallowed. The horns had refused to go down with the rest of the goat.

Prussia will sympathize with that serpent before she finishes the job of swallowing Russia.

The president has signed the army bill, appropriating TWELVE THOUSAND MILLION DOLLARS TO BE SPENT ON THE ARMY THE COMING YEAR.

Pretty impressive figures, 12,000,000,000—less than one quarter of the income of the United States for a year.

Ninety-two ships ordered built in contract to carry soldiers—each of 13,000 tons. That and 112,000,000,000 army bill ought to win the Kaiser as much as the Spanish gun.

Those ninety-two ships will carry an estimated 1,000,000 soldiers across the ocean—nearly a million in three trips.

The Prussian house of lords, it is said, is about to reject prince Lichnowsky, German ambassador to London, who told the truth about the war—namely, that Germany started it and intended to do everything possible to avoid it.

Wise Lichnowsky is hiding in Switzerland, writing his memoirs. He doesn't cry over his seat in the Prussian house of lords. For that institution will soon be like the little boy's apple. There won't be any.

There is to be a new kind of war in Russia. A half million Germans are sent against the peasants of the Ukraine. A complicated mind dwells back of the phlegm, heavy face of the Ukrainians.

The Kaiser will probably find some more surprises awaiting him in this surprising war that was to end after three weeks with the Hohenzollern luncheon in Paris.

The German, Von Mirbach, sent to Moscow to rule for the Kaiser, is killed in his office with one of those compact little bombs that are the Russian specialty.

Certain parts of Russia are declaring for the allies, organizing armed forces for rebellion.

Prussian officers are shot dead so frequently in Russia that they get

Changing His Tune

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By Harry Murphy

Abe Martin

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WHEN friends want to remember father they give him a nice, big easy chair, but mother's allies remember with a fish. What's become of the woman who used to say, "Dear me, dear?"

St. Louis Lad Solves Leaky Roof Problem With 5-Gallon Bucket

St. Louis, Mo., July 28.—Lucy P. Clark, now with the American Expeditionary forces in France, in a letter to his sister here tells how Yankee ingenuity can cope with war time inconveniences. He writes: "When we got over here we were billeted in a queer little French village. The house I got into had a roof all punched full of holes. When it rained water flooded the room. For two nights an expert rain-trickler down my neck. The third night I sat up. The fourth day I found a five-gallon bucket and moved myself out to where there was only a single hole above. I nailed the bucket to a rafter under the hole. It leaked over after four hours. The rest was easy."

I had an alarm clock down in my pack. I dug it out. That night I set it for 3 a. m. and that hour I got up and emptied the bucket. When I awoke at 5 a. m. I noticed the bucket some more. I did that for several nights. Frenchmen around the place thought I was the smartest guy they had ever seen or heard of. Believe me, these fellows are learning by watching the Yanks do things."

Names In The News

Trocs-de-loup—pronounced troc-de-loup—is a French noun. Literally meaning "wolf holes," and is applied to holes dug as obstacles to the advance of troops. The holes are small so that they cannot be seen at a distance, and generally contain a pointed stake.

HOOSIER DOGS KILL SHEEP. Versailles, Ind., July 28.—Dogs cost fifty cents a head in Adams during June. It is reported here by farmers. Trusts in townships where sheep have been killed by dogs have already paid out more than \$1,000 to farmers.

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Uncle Walt's Denatured Poem.

Hot Day Reflections

SOMEWHERE the festive Eskimo is digging pathways through the snow, and handing out the language weird, pulling icebergs from his beard. His feet are frozen in his shoes, and he has chilblains in his thumbs, his breath is freezing as it flies, and icicles are on his eyes. Alas, his fate is dark and grim, I shed nineteen tears for him. Could he forsake the Arctic storm, and come down here where he'd get warm, how glad and grateful he would be, how he would cherish in his glof! Somewhere, on grim Spitzbergen's shore, the natives thaw out nevermore. They know not what it is to sweat, rheumatics in their own safe bet. If they go out to get some wood, their ears are frozen up for good, and presently they're unaware, assaulted by some polar bear, and eaten cold, without a sauce to make them less a total loss. Their wives and orphans sadly go to seek the fragments in the snow, and meet a frightful fate, methinks; they're gobbled by a wolf or lynx. How thankful we should be, I wet, that all of us are smacking hot!

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WALT MASON.

EL PASO HERALD

DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE. THAT NO GOOD CAUSE SHALL LACK A CHAMPION, AND THAT EVIL SHALL NOT TRIUMPH.

H. D. Slater, editor and controlling owner, has directed The Herald for 20 years. J. C. Wilmerth is Manager and G. A. Martin is News Editor.

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MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY

THE ONLY KICKER. The butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker. The plumber and laboring man. Don't resist for the art when they hear of the tax. That congress is starting to plan. They dig to their joints to the end of their means. And promise to pungle still more. For they know we have got to put up a whole lot. For we make a success of the war.

Some Job. If the Kaiser is going to fire every foreign secretary who fails to bluff the allies, he will have little chance to use the long distance telephone with which he watches the war.

Everybody's Doing It. Even the Norwegians go out and lick German submarines on dull days.

pretext for starting the war that he wanted. Since that day he and his nation have been engaged in murder, beginning with the murders in Belgium, based on violation of treaty, and going on to the millions murdered in Armenia and elsewhere—killed with weapons supplied by Prussia to Turkish and other barbarians.

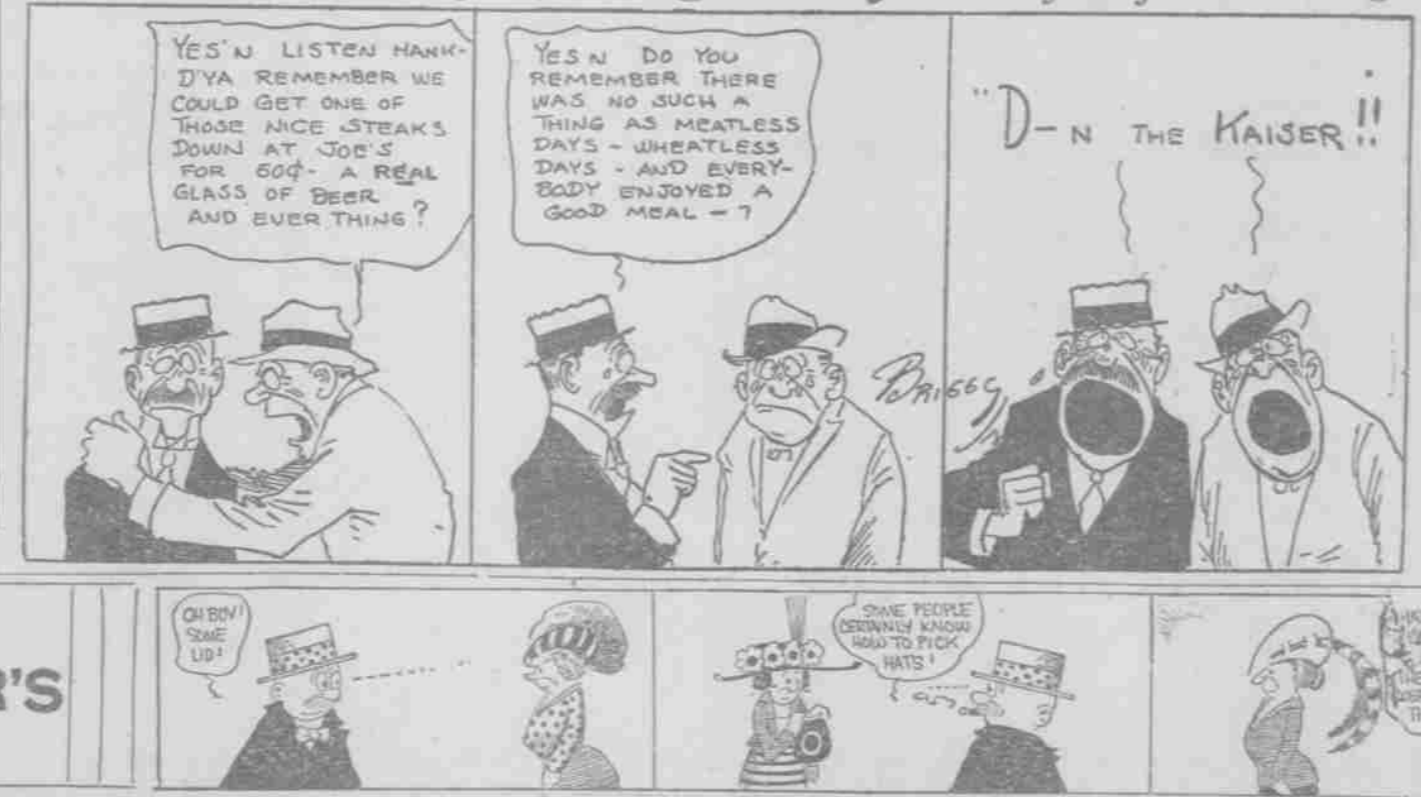
Koblenz is one of 11 or 16 cities recently favored with dynamite shells from the allies' flying machines. A dozen civilians were killed in Koblenz, many soldiers in the big fortress across the Rhine from the city. Dynamiting 20 German towns is a good but small beginning. The war will really have started in the right way when every important city in Germany is dynamited daily—and that is the program.

By little armed groups from the allies and this country, we soon be in Russia directing and developing the anti-Prussian feeling.

Since the war started two divine right rulers have disappeared from the scene. First, the Austrian emperor, and then the Russian Czar. Which will be number three? Everybody knows which one it ought to be, and which ought to have been first to go.

The Kaiser can scarcely share the blame for one little murder. He made another murder, that of the Austrian crown prince, a

Somebody is Always Taking the Joy Out of Life - - By Briggs



KINNY HANER'S TRIP

